

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JULY 18TH, 1885.

No. 38.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, July 14, 1885.

No important foreign despatches.  
Big Bear and several others are now on the way to Regina from Prince Albert.  
Scouts have traced Little Poplar and band from near Battleford, and report him on the way to the boundary.

Gen. Brackenbury telegraphs from Fatimah, Egypt, that a letter which was received there on the 10th inst. states El Mahdi is dead.

No word has yet been received from the troops since they left Prince Albert. They are expected to reach Selkirk to-day or to-morrow.

Riel's counsel have arrived. They are F. X. Lemieux, M.P.P., Charles Fitzpatrick and J. W. Greenshield. All will appear at the opening of the trial on the 20th.

Poundmaker and twenty-two other prisoners from Battleford have arrived at Regina. Of this number ten men were sentenced at Battleford and are being brought to Stony Mountain.

Orange and green riots took place at Waterford, Belfast and a few places in England on Sunday, 12th inst. At Waterford several civilians were stabbed to death by soldiers. The populace became furious and many soldiers were maltreated.

WINNIPEG, July 17, 1885.

Big Bear, Whittacap and other Indian prisoners are at Qu'Appelle on their way to Regina.

Yesterday the House of Commons passed the act for the administration of justice in the North-West territories, including the clause prohibiting the carrying of improved fire arms except by permission of the lieutenant-governor. Sir John explained that the act would apply only in proclaimed districts. He said that in many districts people were inclined to be rebellious and could not be trusted with rifles.

Winnipeg has been in a fearful buzz of excitement over the return of the volunteers. Middleton's forces reached Selkirk on Wednesday morning. The 65th and Midland battalions went on home from that point. The Queen's Own and Grenadiers and Ottawa Footguards came in here with the general. The citizens were profoundly excited and the reception to the 90th was of the warmest character. A flattering address was presented to Gen. Middleton on behalf of the citizens. The field battery arrived last night and was received with similar greetings. All the eastern troops have gone home except the Queen's Own, Grenadiers, and York and Simcoe battalions, which are here, and the London battalion, which will arrive here to-morrow. The review will take place to-day and the grand procession to-night.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 15, 1885.

The battery was here on Saturday last. The police are still engaged removing the stockade around the Presbyterian church.

The half-breed commission is now sitting here, and scrip being bought as fast as issued.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Carter, and Mrs. Stackhouse started yesterday for a trip to Ontario.

STRAUBENZIE, July 14, 1885.

Steamer Northcoote left Pitt for Edmonton yesterday morning.

Col. Smith is seriously ill at Pitt, and unable to leave his bed.

Forty-nine Cree Indians, with families, 236 in all, surrendered and gave up their arms to Col. Smith at Pitt on Saturday.

They are now camped there and being fed. Another band of 200 Crees is expected to arrive and surrender to-morrow.

Now that the crop is heading out and many breachy animals are running loose the fence law comes prominently under public notice. The ordinance says that no action for damages caused to crops and fields by domestic animals shall be maintained unless such crops and fields are enclosed by a lawful fence. It continues: "Any substantial fence four feet six inches high shall be a lawful fence if it consists of rails or boards, the lower one not more than one foot from the ground, the others not more than six inches apart, except the top one, which may be eight inches from the next lower rail." This provides for a five or six rail fence, according to the size of the rails. A section of an ordinance of 1881 respecting stray animals provides that if an animal breaks through a part of a fence which is lawful its owner is rendered liable for damages, although other portions of the fence may not be lawful.

The trustees of the Sturgeon river Protestant public school district are George Long, chairman; David Craig and Chas. Carson.

## LOCAL.

RIVER very high, with some driftwood.

MAIL arrived on Tuesday evening, on time. SHOWERY weather on Wednesday and Thursday.

No service in the Methodist church to-morrow.

CHOKO cherries and Saskatoon berries are plentiful.

R. McRAE left for Calgary and the east on Tuesday.

F. D. WILSON arrived at Prince Albert on Thursday.

J. MOWAT arrived from Calgary with freight on Wednesday last.

REV. A. ROBERTSON and Mr. Gough left for Calgary on Tuesday last.

SCHOOL closed on Wednesday for the summer holidays, which will probably be about five weeks.

STAGE left on Friday morning. Passengers: Mrs. Jas. Goodridge and two children, and Frank Osborne.

THE North-West is expected to arrive from Grand Rapids about the 26th inst. with a cargo of general freight.

W. R. BRERETON is in charge of a gang of men improving the road to the Athabasca landing for the H. B. Co.

CAPT. MACKINTOSH, of No. 7 company, is commandant of the military post here since the departure of Col. Oulmet.

E. CAREY, of Norris & Carey, C. Fraser, and Mrs. T. Hourston left for Winnipeg on Wednesday by way of Calgary.

ALEX. TAYLOR, telegraph operator, has received a number of North-West ordinances of 1884 for sale at 60 cts apiece.

THE post-office notice that mails arriving after five p. m. would not be distributed the same evening has been rescinded.

TRADE commissioner Wrigley, and chief factor Hardisty of the H. B. Co., are expected to arrive from Calgary next week.

MR. AND MRS. YOUNG, of Whitefish lake, arrived from Victoria on Saturday last, and went on to Calgary on Wednesday.

HARDISTY & Fraser's mill is gristing at present on last year's crop. About 1,300 bushels of wheat are now in the mill.

A. ADAMSON, of Clover Bar, left for Calgary this morning per M. McCauley's team. He is bound for Ontario to purchase stock.

MRS. JAS. GOODRIDGE fell from her buggy near Norris & Carey's store on Thursday afternoon, receiving several severe bruises.

It is rumored that a band of horses which was driven in to Edmonton two weeks ago, from Bow river, had some stolen animals in it.

A FREIGHTING outfit belonging to P. McCallum and W. Taylor arrived on the south side on Friday evening, loaded for Norris & Carey.

New potatoes for dinner was the way many of the Edmonton people celebrated the 12th of July. Pretty early for 53½ degrees north latitude.

THE temporary stockade erected along the river front of the H. B. fort during the Indian excitement by the Edmonton volunteers has been taken down.

THE new mining scow is being rapidly constructed at the point below Hardisty & Fraser's mill, but the high water may possibly stop operations on her.

SOME of the returned transport horses which were shot, on account of being disabled, on the flat below the fort last week were not properly buried, and now cause a very unpleasant stench.

STILL more teams of the transport train, with sick horses, straggled in from Pitt on Monday and Tuesday last. The last of them pulled out for Calgary on Thursday. Some of the animals were pretty badly done up.

A PIC-NIC was held at the Sturgeon river settlement on Monday last, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, which fell on the preceding Sunday. The attendance was good and a very pleasant time was spent.

CHAS. CHRISTIE, son of Hon. W. J. Christie, formerly H. B. Co. chief factor at Edmonton, and now of Brockville, Ont., arrived from Calgary on Tuesday evening on his way to Mackenzie river to enter the H. B. service there.

THE high water caused the lower ferry cable to pull out the post to which it is fastened on the north shore, on Thursday, and the upper ferry stopped running on the same evening on account of the dangerously strong current.

SHOULD the Indians make another break here the settlers will be in a better fix to receive them. There are 250 Snider Enfields and 80 45-75 Winchester in the government stores, with an unlimited amount of ammunition dated 1884.

T. GRAYES arrived from Calgary on Thursday with a wagon a cart train of freight. At the Black Mud he lost a horse, which broke its picket line and strayed away. He searched a day, but was unable to find it. The animal belonged to W. H. Carson.

THE money taken from the territorial funds in 1883 to pay the indemnity of members of the North-West Council for the session of that year is being refunded by the federal government, the amount, \$2,400, appearing in the supplementary estimates.

A SEIZURE of beer in Smith & Hurley's was made during the week and held for analysis to prove whether it contained an intoxicating principle or not. The beverage dignified by the name of beer in the North West is not supposed to be intoxicating, though it sometimes is.

AMONGST the benefits flowing from the rebellion may be reckoned the vast improvement in manner and matter of the Prince Albert Times since its resurrection. It displays vigorous ability and a desire to tell the whole truth, which it is to be regretted it did not evince before.

D. M. McDUGALL arrived on Wednesday with a band of 75 cattle and six horses for sale. The animals are from O. S. Main's herd at the mouth of Little Bow river, and are in splendid condition for beef. They came through the winter with slight loss. Cattle are dear in the range country.

A BUCKBOARD belonging to Dr. Wilson, which had been left at Sanderson & Looby's blacksmith shop for repairs, disappeared on Friday night of last week. It was discovered on Saturday, cached in a bluff near a teamsters' camp in rear of Drunken lake. The teamsters disclaimed all knowledge of how it got there. No arrests.

The Calgary Herald has found out that the reason arms were not issued to the Edmonton home guard by Col. Oulmet was that the men would not take the oath of allegiance, and says: "This little circumstance was not mentioned in the BULLETIN." The reason the circumstance was not mentioned in the BULLETIN was that it did not occur.

It is said that a teamster of the transport train, on his way back from Pitt, coolly loaded up the mower and seeder belonging to the Indian farm at Saddle lake, and took them through to Calgary with him. Also that another took an I. D. wagon from Pitt, while the horse ridden by Ma-ma-nook, the Indian killed at Pitt, a fine black stallion, which was made a prize by the scouts, was taken from them and claimed by McLean, who asserted that he was the lawful owner.

PITT was always an excellent fur trading post, and last winter it does not seem to have been an exception judging from the piles of fur found scattered around the Indian camps near by. Some of the teamsters made a good haul in beaver, and could have made a better one if they had known its value. Lynx skins were more numerous than any other kind and were being bought, sold and traded amongst the men at from 15c to 60c apiece, while their actual value is \$2.

AN elaborately gotten up circular from Pinkerton's detective agency arrived at the Edmonton post office this mail. The circular has a fine lithograph of one Richard Seaman Scott, who, it appears was lately paying teller of the Manhattan bank, New York, and succeeded in getting away with the bank to the amount of \$100,000. A reward of \$5,000 is offered for the handing over of Mr. Scott to the New York authorities. The circular is dated June 5th. Mr. Scott is probably in Canada, but is not likely to be at Edmonton.

THE men on the expedition to Beaver river speak very highly of the country where the Chipewyan reserve is situated. It is a beautiful locality and the Indians have neat and substantial hewed log houses and good fences as well as a fair amount of breaking. There is quite a large tract of rolling open prairie, the soil is very rich and the streams and lakes abound in excellent fish, very large trout being caught in the former. The Indians had a band of about thirty cattle, some of which were killed for the use of the troops, for which the Indians would receive payment. The H. B. Co. have a small trading post and the Roman Catholic church a mission on the reserve. The Beaver is the south branch of the Churchill which empties into Hudson's Bay at Fort Churchill.

THE prompt manner in which the government indebtedness incurred by the Alberta field force at Edmonton has been paid off is worthy of all praise. With the exception of a hitch for about a week every account has been paid through the H. B. Co. in cash or by cash draft as soon as approved. This action has almost paralyzed the business community with surprise. It was expected that in accordance with long established custom months or years would elapse before the suniah would be forthcoming. If the same promptitude had always been exercised there would not have been so much dissatisfaction. But it is never too late to mend.

GEN. STRANGE's coolness in the fight at Stand Off coulee near Pitt was remarked by all. He accompanied the advance of the 65th and Light Infantry into the valley and stood exposed to the fire of the Indians trying to make out their movements. The bullets were flying pretty thickly and at last one went through the general's trousers. He stooped down took the cloth between his finger and thumb, fixed his eye-glass and examined the hole. "Ha, Ha! Dial (Major Dale), I believe they're shooting at me," he remarked, whereupon he mounted his horse, and rode along to another part of the field, surveying the Indian position all the while.

THE supply of deer in the Athabasca district is a failure this year, and the deficiency has to be made up by flour and bacon from Edmonton. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The freight is to be sent out immediately. The scarcity of deer extended to the Mackenzie river district. The people are not suffering from want of food, but the trade of deer meat at the H. B. forts has been so small that they have no supplies on hand with which to provision their boats' crews on the annual trip for the trading outfit. The robbery of the stores at Green lake and Isle la Crosse has, of course, made matters worse in the case of freight going in by the Long Portage route, of which a large quantity is on the way.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**KELLY'S RESTAURANT.**—In rear of saloon. Meals at all hours. Best table in town.

**LOST**—\$5.00 REWARD. — At noon on Tuesday the 14th inst., near Black Mud creek on the Calgary trail, a large, light gray Canadian horse, about 16 hands high, eleven years old, heavy fore-top and tall, was shod only on front feet, and had leather halter on. No brand, but had marks of scalds on both sides. Finder is requested to leave the animal at Sanderson & Looby's blacksmith shop, or with the undersigned, when he will receive the above reward. W. H. CARSON, Sturgeon river.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE TENDERS

For the following supplies to be delivered at the Mounted Police

BARRACKS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will be received by the undersigned up to NOON, ON THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1885.

**HAY.** (upland) to be cut in August and delivered, one quarter during August and balance during September and October 200 tons.

**CORDWOOD.** Dry, to be delivered during September and following months as required 200 cords.

The person to whom the contract is awarded will be required to furnish satisfactory securities, and to execute such formal contract as may be desired.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

N.B.—The contract for hay may be divided between two tenders at the discretion of the undersigned.

A. H. GRIESBACH,  
Inspector Commanding  
N. W. M. Police,  
Fort Saskatchewan

Mounted Police Barracks,  
Saskatchewan, 14th July, 1885.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JULY 18, 1885.

The Mail, criticizing critics of the government's Indian policy, says: "We venture from somewhat prolonged experience to tell them, men in a panic are generally unwise." Now we know how the Mail comes to contain such an amount of indiscretion and stupidity.

The Saskatchewan Herald chronicles repeated cases of robbery on the part of Indians since Poundmaker's surrender. This it is feared will lead to trouble if the authorities do not take vigorous action in the matter. People have suffered enough at the hands of the Indians and will stand no more. If the authorities will not protect them they must protect themselves.

A CANADIAN society has been organized in New York city. The Canadian population of the city being about 6,000. A similar society has existed in Chicago for some time with a larger population. A Canadian newspaper is published in St. Paul, and Toronto papers sell well in San Francisco. And yet there has never been an emigration from Canada to the States. Oh, no.

The Toronto Mail is the worst enemy the present administration has. In an editorial on the Indian policy it says: "It has been, up to this time, so successful as to excite the envy of our neighbors and the admiration of the civilized world." Where are the defenders of Van'oughnet and Dawdney now? The change in results must have sprung from a change in policy for which the two gentlemen mentioned must be largely responsible.

A SENTENCE in the report of the commissioner of police tells the secret of the failure of the police force in the late rebellion. He says: "The number of horses with a detached party, at least during the summer months, should not be less than the number of men; this suggestion, if adopted, will entail what may be considered, at first sight, an unnecessarily large increase in the number of horses." A mounted police force without enough horses to mount even the men on outpost service is such a screaming farce that it is no wonder if its movements were slow and its men and officers half-hearted.

The Saskatchewan Herald notices that seven or eight tons of government supplies were washed away lately at Clarke's crossing by a sudden rise in the South Branch. No doubt the huckster had been at it again, saving money by not going to the expense of making the supplies safe. But this accident does not hurt the huckster's feelings half as much as paying a farmer or teamster a little extra for work done or supplies furnished. This is a convenient way of squaring accounts and helping friends and selves to new fat things, far different from where the teamster corrals his little \$8 a day, with no percentage to anyone.

It was not enough that the government should stop short in its work of removing settlers' grievances in the North-West, or that it should forgive and pamper the Indians who have robbed and killed the settlers. A bill was lately introduced in parliament and passed in committee, prohibiting any person in the territories from possessing or selling any gun using fixed ammunition without the consent of the lieutenant-governor or other person appointed. This rather caps the climax. That the government which failed to protect the settler should step in and prevent him from protecting himself seems too outrageous. With such imbecile management is it a wonder that there was a rebellion, or is it any wonder if there is another? Not satisfied with raising some of the Indians and halfbreeds, they seem bound to raise the whites also.

WONDER has frequently been expressed as to how the notorious ex-judge, ex-cabinet minister, present member of the Manitoba legislature for the constituency of Jim Corrigan, and director-in-chief of the cat-o'-nine tails, was going to make a living since flogging himself out of his most profitable sit. He could not work and to beg he was ashamed—and besides would probably get more kicks than ha'pence. The introduction of the Torrens system of registering land titles into Manitoba has been Mr. Miller's salvation. He has been appointed registrar-general under the act. This is very fortunate for Mr. Miller, but very unfortunate for the Land Titles act. If the act is successful and satisfactory under the strain of such a registrar-general it is indeed the most marvelous success of the century.

#### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The Winnipeg Times and the Toronto Mail are busy demonstrating who is, or was, responsible for the rebellion in the North-West, and with the able assistance of the government at Ottawa they are succeeding to a charm. Not only so, but they are also showing how another rebellion may be started. In their frantic desire to get the responsibility shifted from the deception, the mismanagement and the injustice of the Ottawa government they are willing to risk another rebellion for the sake of covering up their tracks in the last. Their argument is that the people of the North-West who tried to secure by peaceful means the removal of the causes of the rebellion, are the parties who are responsible for it; not the government, which brought these causes into existence nor yet the men who attempted to compel their removal by force of arms. According to this logic, when a person signals a train that there is danger ahead, and the engineer wilfully disregards the signal, and disaster ensues, the person signalling should be hanged, while the person obstructing the track and the careless engineer should be held to be, at most, unfortunate. Columns of correspondence and editorial are published in both papers asserting that a large number of people at Prince Albert circulated petitions, held meetings, sent delegations, and in every legitimate way strove to awaken the government to a sense of the dangerous policy they were pursuing, but without effect. In and out of parliament, and especially in the columns of the Mail and Times, it was repeatedly asserted that no cause of dissatisfaction existed, and that no dissatisfaction did exist. Now the Minister of Militia states in parliament that the Prince Albert volunteer companies were disbanded last summer because the loyalty of the men was doubted, and the Mail and Times are at pains to prove that at least the population of the North-West belonging nominally or otherwise to the reform party were agitating strongly for the popular right—and should now be hanged, or at least imprisoned, therefore. The line of argument is: The rebels are opposed to the policy of the government, the reformers, or grits, are opposed to the policy of the government, therefore a rebel is a grit and a grit is necessarily a rebel. The large majority of the people of the North-West are opposed to more or less points in the government policy, therefore they are grits, who are rebels and should be hanged. In other words, any man who feels himself injured by the action of the government, or does not endorse its policy, and expresses his feelings and thoughts through the formerly sacred right of free speech, is a grit and a rebel, and should be treated as an enemy of the state. From the assertions and arguments of the Mail and Times it appears that it is a very minor offence to take up arms and plunder stores, incite Indians to pillage, murder and outrage, to shoot down fellow citizens and defy authority. These are not the crimes for which a man should suffer. The great crime, the unpardonable sin, is to place, by voice and pen, before the people of Canada, the manner in which this great North-West is mismanaged and prevented from developing as it should, to the benefit of its own population and of the country at large. It is nothing that life should be sacrificed by wholesale, or districts laid waste, as long as it does not interfere with the lease of power held by friends of the Mail and Times, but whatever will tend to the shortening of that lease of power, or lessening the benefit to be derived from it by a change in its method of administration, must be sat upon and cried down, and the severest penalties of the law invoked. It is plain that the two papers are out of their latitude, or rather longitude. That of St. Petersburg would suit their ideas better than that of Toronto or Winnipeg.

But those papers and the government which they support, are not satisfied with accusing all who disapproved of the government's policy of rebellion; even those who took up arms and risked, or perhaps some of those who sacrificed, their lives in support of its authority are placed in the black list. Any one would think that the sacrifice made by the Prince Albert volunteers, who uselessly threw away their lives at Duck lake, would save them from the tongue of slander. That whatever others had done they had

proven that they had no complicity with the rebels. Not so. The Mail says, and the Times copies with approval: "The fact that they deserted him (Riel) when they saw him taking the field and became effusively loyal, does not lessen their guilt. Some of them are actually accused of having joined the Prince Albert volunteers in order to divert suspicion from themselves." To risk or sacrifice life in support of the authority of the government is no palliation of the offence of having criticized the actions of that government. If the Mail was—to use its own words in regard to the Free Press—"run by madmen for madmen," it could not go further than this. To thus spit in the face of those who sacrificed their opinions to their loyalty, is a sure way of preventing future displays of such loyalty. In speaking as they do in this connection these papers are only following up the tactics of the government which disarmed and disbanded the loyal volunteers of Prince Albert and Edmonton and threatened to disarm the whole population of the North-West, on the grounds that the disloyalty, not of one part, but of the whole people, was such that arms could not be trusted in their hands. By what these papers have said and the government has done it is proven clearly that the government and its organs believe that the North-West has been governed in such a manner that the whole population has been made rebellious, and yet, instead of suggesting a change in the method of that government, even after its results have proven so direful, it is gravely proposed that it be backed up by a policy of coercion, such as was pursued in Ireland by Buck-shot Foster.

The government and its organs are now making only too apparent the spirit in which the North-West has all along been governed, and which promoted, instigated and directly caused the late rebellion. They should call to mind the event in scripture history when the people of Israel interviewed king Rehoboam, asking for a lightening of the burdens imposed upon them by his father, Solomon. Rehoboam said to them, "My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins. My father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions." The government and its organs should ponder on the results which this ultimatum led to, remember that history repeats itself, and take care not to interfere, at least in the North-West, with the rights of free speech. They "did not know it was loaded" before. They think it is not loaded now, but they were badly mistaken once and may be worse mistaken again.

#### NOTICE.

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JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

#### BIG REDUCTION.

JOHN SINCLAIR  
GENERAL MERCHANT,  
EDMONTON,

Now offers great bargains in his well assorted stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,  
BOOTS & SHOES  
HARDWARE AND

CLOTHING,  
CROCKERY,  
GROCERIES.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Trusting that in future as in the past the public will favor him with their very liberal patronage.

Furs and produce of all kinds taken.

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY



## THE NORTHCOTE.

The first steambot from Grand Rapids with ordinary through freight arrived on Friday shortly after noon, and was, as usual, the Northcote. The Northcote was in government employ all spring, and took part in the memorable engagement at Batoche, running the gauntlet of the whole of the rebel forces, and passing through a terrible and damaging fire. Her smoke stacks were torn down, her pilot house and hull riddled with bullets, and even her machinery damaged. She was piloted during the trouble by Capt. Segers, assisted at the post of danger in the pilot house by Captain Sheets and clerk Talbot. Although well barricaded the pilot house was not bullet proof, as the sides yet bear witness; but, strange to say, none of the three men were seriously injured. Talbot being the only one struck, and he only slightly, in the shoulder and ankle.

The officers and high privates are J. S. Segers, captain; Norman MacKenzie, acting mate, vice A. McLeod, mate, sick; W. R. Talbot, clerk; Pierre Dorion, pilot, Peter Smith, first pilot, having returned east from Battleford; A. L'Herieux, head engineer; Dan Hunt, second engineer; H. Elshan, steward; R. Smith and W. Cragie, watchmen; W. McEwen, cook.

The passengers were: Grand Rapids to Edmonton, Archdeacon Macdonald, wife and two children, for Athabasca; H. B. chief factor J. S. Camus and son, Mackenzie river; H. B. chief trader John Wilson, Mackenzie river. Prince Albert to Edmonton, Rev. Pere Vegreville. Grand Rapids to Cumberland, Masters Horace and Alexander Belanger and Miss Lloyd. Grand Rapids to Carlton, H. B. factor J. Fortescue, with wife, son and daughter; chief trader W. C. King and wife, Mackenzie river. Prince Albert to Battleford, Miss Mary Giroux.

The freight landed comprised 60 tons entirely for the H. B. Co., Mackenzie river district. It included a part of the Mackenzie river trading outfit of 1886, and the boiler and machinery of the steamer to be constructed at Ft. Smith this summer, from the boiler and engine works of John Doty, Toronto.

The Northcote left Grand Rapids on June 20th, with 100 tons of freight, on the arrival of the Princess across lake Winnipeg with passengers and freight. The Princess had a long passage of eight days, although the lake was clear of ice. Slow progress was made up the river, and at Ft. a la Corne the pump, which had been injured by bullets at Batoche, gave out and had to be overhauled. The water had become so shallow on arriving at Battleford that 40 tons of freight, chiefly H. B. Co. goods for the Athabasca and Peace river districts was discharged. The river rose greatly immediately on leaving Battleford and made it hard sailing up stream.

The Northcote left this morning for Battleford for the freight left off there, and will probably be back in eight days. She took down six or seven tons of supplies for the Light Infantry at Pitt, also W. Scott, Mrs. W. Calder, and Mrs. Sgt. Parker, for Battleford.

In the events which have occurred lately at Ft. Pitt were the elements of a first-class Indian novel of the olden class. There was the hideous massacre, the capture of white women and girls by the perpetrators, and the efforts, at last crowned with success, of the youths of the country at their rescue. There is no question that the knowledge that Big Bear was holding in captivity the young girls of the McLean family had a great deal to do with inspiring the enthusiasm which caused the formation of the scout and rifle corps at Calgary, as well as of the 91st and 92nd infantry battalions in Winnipeg. No doubt many a young fellow who joined the forces had in his mind when he took the oath the prospect of being one to rescue these unfortunates from cruel hands, with perhaps a further eye to the result of such enterprises as set forth in the novels. There is no doubt that the rescue of the McLean family was the great central inspiring motive in the movements of the Alberta field force. At last the endeavors made were crowned with success and the McLeans were free. But right here the similarity of the cold facts with the ordinary novel ended. Instead of the young ladies rushing promiscuously into the arms of the soldiers, calling them their deliverers and rewarding the best looking with heart and hand, they took the matter very coolly and seemed—if the scouts are to be believed—to regret rather than otherwise having been compelled, through vulgar scarcity of grub, to sever their connection with their Indian friends. Apparently the blood-thirsty Indians had not been altogether unsusceptible to the charms of their prisoners, and instead of mistreating them, or hanging their gory scalps on the lodge poles, they used them with all possible consideration; which was appreciated by the young ladies to such an extent that had it been that the captured Indians were to be punished, history might have had to record another Pocahontas case—with the boat on the other foot, so to speak. That is the scouts say so, but the insinuation is so evidently inspired by jeal-

ousy and disappointment that it must be taken with considerable reserve. The boys should brace up, and if they are a little chagrined at the lack of appreciation shown by the objects of their solicitude they should not be foolish enough to show it. No doubt the good treatment received by the young women at the hands of the Indians was as much of a surprise to them as it was to the general public, and they would be strange creatures if they did not feel somewhat grateful to even Indians, who, having them in their power, used them as well as they could, and much better than was even hoped for.

WHATEVER admiration Gen. Middleton may have won or merited by his actions at the South Branch, he has certainly won little by either his words or deeds at Battleford or Pitt, at least in the eyes of the Alberta field force, or the people of the west. While his bravery is unquestioned and his generalship was successful, as an administrator he is not there. His capacity for swallowing Indian yarns is enormous, and his jealousy and self-sufficiency have earned for him the dislike and disrespect of those who were its victims. His assumption of the chase of Big Bear, sending Gen. Strange on the back track, was a gratuitous insult to the Alberta force, while his subsequent abandonment of the chase was anything but creditable to his energy or determination. If his reputation rested on what he did at Pitt he would be known in the future, not as a successful general, but as a vain, meddlesome nincompoop.

## CHURCHES.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

**ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH,** Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

**METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.** J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

**EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., assisted by Mr. James Hamilton, B.A., Sabbath services at Edmonton, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Fort Saskatchewan every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m.; Sturgeon River, June 14, 21, 28, July 12, 19, 26 at 8 p.m.; Clover Bar, June 21, July 6, 19 at 2.30 p.m.; Belmont, June 28, July 12, 26 at 2.30 p.m.

## NOTICES.

**HARNESS.**—A set of heavy double harness nearly new. For sale by the undersigned. K. A. McLEOD.

**LEGAL NOTICE.**—The undersigned intends to be present at the next sittings of the district court at Edmonton, and will be happy to attend to any professional business. FITZ. COCHRANE, barrister, Calgary.

**NOTICE.**—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle up forthwith, without further notice. X. ST. JEAN.

**STRAY.**—Came to the premises of the subscriber in April last, a last winter's calf, black, with small white spots. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away. J. NORRIS, sr.

**\$5.00 REWARD.**—Followed a team with colt and wagon on the St. Albert road, my black brood mare, 12 hands high, long tail, white face and feet. Anyone returning to the undersigned will receive the above reward. DONALD ROSS, Edmonton Hotel.

**STRAYED** from Edmonton in December last, a Roan Mare about six years old, branded diamond G on the hip. Supposed to be on Stone's plain. Any person leaving her at McCauley's livery stable, or with the subscriber, will receive \$10 reward. W. WALKER.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pee, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

**STRAYED** from the premises of the undersigned on May 8th, a Brown Pony, white strip in face, deep chested, brand on left hip, J.M., was last seen in the vicinity of St. Albert. Any one bringing him to the Methodist Mission house, Edmonton will receive \$5 reward. JOHN H. HOWARD.

**SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT COURT,** Edmonton division.—The adjourned sittings of the above court will be held in the school-house, Edmonton, on Wednesday the 19th of August, commencing at 10 a.m. L. J. MUNRO, Clerk of the Court.

## NORRIS & CAREY

## GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINE.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

## INSURANCE.

**C. F. STRANG,** Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

## HOTELS.

**JASPER HOUSE,** north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

**EDMONTON HOTEL,** the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**W. WILSON,** Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

**C. DE LAGORGENDIERE,** Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

**GEORGE A. WATSON,** Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

**DR. H. C. WILSON,** Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

**JOSEPH V. KILDAHL,** Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

## BUSINESS.

**LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE.** M. McCAULEY.

**NOTICE.**—All parties indebted to the undersigned will please settle with L. Kelly, Edmonton. P. BYRNES.

**FURNITURE.**—Bed Steads, Sideboards, Washstands, Cupboards, Chairs, etc. A large stock, extra quality. To be sold off cheap for cash, to make room for new stock. X. ST. JEAN.

**ROSS BROS.,** Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

**SANDERSON & LOOBY,** General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

**MISS ROSS,** Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

**JAMES McDONALD,** Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st Edmonton.

**G. A. BLAKE,** Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

## AGENCIES.

**Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company.** Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

**Cockshutt plow company,** of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

**Massey Manufacturing company.** Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

**Renfrew Fruit and Floral company,** Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, G. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.

## NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time. McINTYRE & DAVIDSON, Opposite Post Office, CALGARY.



## GENERAL NEWS.

Lorne creek mines, Cassair district, B. C., are doing well.

The franchise bill has been passed and the McCarthy act suspended.

A bridge has been built across Service berry creek, on the Bow river trail.

The advance guard of the Eastern Townships colony has arrived at Calgary.

The receipts from the sales of government lands last year were \$371,800, expense for the same time \$271,425.

Rich gold bearing quartz has been found on the line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, Vancouver Island, B. C.

A waterspout lifted a freight train running on the Sunset road, west of Waco, Texas, 200 yards from the track on July 6th.

Valiquette, a color sergeant of the 65th battalion, was killed by an accidental rifle shot while on the steamer above Battleford.

Big Bear surrendered, Friday, July 3rd, near Carlton, to sgt. Graham, of the police. Nearly his whole band afterwards surrendered.

The Victoria Colonist closes a bear article on the C. P. R. by saying: "The C. P. R. have got a graver task before them than some people imagine, and it is plain that they have not made their last demand on a government which is nothing if it is not generous."

By the appointment of a new stipendiary magistrate the irresponsible members of the North-West council will number eight as against nine elected, if all the districts return members. The people should see to it that they elect nine men who will stay with them.

The London Times of a late issue has an item announcing the arrival of an Indian youth, born without arms and able use his feet for almost every purpose for which other men use their hands. The Times says that the Indian is a son of Big Bear. Probably the Times is mistaken.

The Montreal Witness gives an excellent cut of the lieutenant-governor of the North-West. Its only fault is that it represents the expression worn by him when refusing an applicant for a ten gallon whiskey permit, instead of that worn when attending a complimentary dinner.

In Mr. Blake's speech on the North-West troubles he asserted that the government had twice informed the Prince Albert colonization company holding lands on the South Branch at Gabriel's and Batoche's crossings, that they had power to eject half-breed settlers from their lands.

Messrs. Barwis, Fraser & Macpherson, owners of the three adjoining claims on the north side of the Bow river, opposite the town of Calgary, have been notified that the frontages of their claims are to be divided into "villa lots," and confiscated by the government, except those portions covered by their improvements. More encouragement to pioneers.

An Indiana farmer has hit upon the plan of covering his cows with a horse blanket while milking them, to keep them from being annoyed by the flies and inducing them to stand quietly and let down their milk. The horse blanket should not put too much faith in this experiment. A horse blanket thrown over the shoulders of an ordinarily peaceful cow of this locality would, in nine cases out of ten, cause a dissolving view of cow and blanket to appear upon the horizon and then disappear before the milkman could say "scat."

A workingman's anti-Chinese meeting was held in Victoria, B. C., on June 11th. The proposition to drive out the Chinaman at the point of the bayonet was loudly applauded. While a letter from A. W. Smith, of Lillooet, in the same issue of the Victoria Colonist which gives the report of the meeting says that "The mainland certainly derives great benefit from the Chinese, especially Lillooet and Cariboo districts. Take Chinese out of them and the farmers will be ruined, as there will be no one to consume their produce; they cannot ship it away and white men will never work the mines where the Chinese are now working them."

W. J. Cameron, who was in charge of the H. B. Company's store at Frog lake at the time of the massacre, says that Quinn was killed first, shot by Wandering Spirit, because he would not consider himself a prisoner. Charles Gouin was shot next by The Worm. Then a rush was made for Delaney and he and Father Fafard were wounded by the two barrels of Bare Neck's gun. They were killed by the Man-who-wins. Father Marchand attempted to come up to father Fafard and Delaney, and was killed by Wandering Spirit. Gowanlock was next killed by The Worm. Little Bear killed Williscraft and fired on Gilchrist and Dill. The former fell but Dill was not hurt and ran, but was followed by the Indians on horseback and killed. Mrs. Delaney was purchased by John Pritchard for a horse and \$30, and Mrs. Gowanlock by Piere Blondin for three horses. Both women were kept by John Pritchard and cared for as well as circumstances would admit. All the prisoners were well used.

By last mail arrived a full report of the speech of A. W. Ross, M. P. for Lisgar, Manitoba, on the C. P. R. resolutions, reprinted from the Hansard. It is too bad that the public funds should be used in insulating the people of Manitoba and the North-West by the special printing and circulation of this scoundrel's speeches amongst them, as though he who dares not set foot in their territory represented them, or was likely, or able to represent them. It raises the bile of every honest man in central Canada when this rascal, in speaking of its affairs, uses the word "we." If ever a constituency deserved to be disfranchised Lisgar deserves to be for electing A. W. Ross to parliament. The whole country suffers by the mistake.

The supplementary estimates for 1885 have been brought down. They amount to \$3,500,000. The Manitoba and North-West items are: Immigrant patients at Winnipeg and St. Boniface hospitals \$15,000; expenses of inspection of cattle at Forts MacLeod and Walsh, \$847; Wm. Robinson, ties for the Pembina branch, \$5,894; railway bridge at Emerson, \$14,500; Hugh Sutherland, in connection with the Fort Frances canal, \$2,695; Winnipeg customs house, \$600; powder magazine, \$2,756; Calgary immigrant building, \$1,400 additional; Medicine Hat emigrant building, \$1,500 additional; North-West Mounted police, \$300,000; salaries North-West Council \$1,600; North-West Council of 1883, \$2,400; North-West Indians \$320,000; half-breed commission \$6,000.

W. J. McLean, H. B. factor at Pitt displays as little discretion in the use of his tongue since his return to civilization as he did in the conduct of his affairs at Pitt, which led to himself and family being made prisoners, and to the disgraceful abandonment of the fort by the police. According to this gentleman Cowan lost his life by foolishly trying to ride through the Indian camp instead of getting around it. He (McLean) made an arrangement with Big Bear whereby \$20,000 worth of furs was to be left untouched in the fort. He induced Big Bear not to join Poundmaker. He was astonished when Strange retreated to Pitt, as the Indians were beginning to run from the shells of the cannon. He succeeded in getting the Wood Crees to separate from Big Bear and he was nearly shot by Steele's men during the fight at Loon lake, while holding a flag of truce. There is one more subject upon which Mr. McLean might throw a little light. How was it that Big Bear, a notorious coward, with a personal following of forty men, kept some 250 Indians, half-breeds and whites prisoners, and compelled them to fight the soldiers. This is a point that requires elucidation, and Mr. McLean would seem to be the best man for the business.

While the first government estimate of rebel losses in the various battles of the campaign were outrageously over the mark, it is coming out that the rebel statements were decidedly under it. The first Indian report of the battle of Cut Knife hill gave the Indian loss as four killed and nine wounded, while a second report placed the killed at 20 and another at 17. The Herald reports the finding of ten dead Stonies on their reserve in Eagle hills, all having died from gunshot wounds. As the Stony reserve is 50 miles from the battle ground, it is likely that all who were killed were not transported so far, but that these had died of wounds. Usually more are killed than mortally wounded, and as the Stonies did not comprise a third of Poundmaker's force, the probability is that the total rebel loss was much over twenty, especially when it is considered that many who, with good surgical attendance would recover, without that would die, and also when it is remembered that at the range at which the battle was fought the Snider-Enfield makes fearful wounds, shattering bones where a smooth bore or 44 calibre Winchester would not. The first report that the Indian loss was only four may be accounted for by the fact that the custom of the country is to speak only of Crees as Indians, calling the other tribes Stonies or Blackfeet as the case may be, and that the first report did not include the loss of any but the Crees, and perhaps not the whole of theirs. At Fish creek and at Batoche the number of Indians killed is small out of proportion to the number engaged, and is almost certainly larger than acknowledged. Considering the circumstances under which the battles were fought, the execution done is not less creditable to the volunteers than the bravery and endurance which they displayed, and proves that there was no reason in any case to exaggerate.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, July 17th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	80	48
Sunday,	80	47
Monday,	79	48
Tuesday,	58	53
Wednesday,	59	43
Thursday,	61	42
Friday,	64	41

Barometer falling, 27.760.

LOST—On the night of Thursday, 9th inst., on Main-st., between Brown & Curry's store and the land office, a 32 calibre Smith & Wesson revolver. The finder is requested to leave it at the BULLETIN office or with the owner, J. CONNOR.

## NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,

P. V. GAUVREAU,

A. D. L.

## THE RENFREW FRUIT AND FLORAL COY., GROWERS OF

Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse plants.

With proper care these fruit trees are warranted to grow in any part of Canada.

Cuttings, Seedlings, young Grafted Trees, Strawberry Plants, etc., by mail, express, or freight.

Roses by mail a specialty.

WABA NURSERIES,

Amprior, Ont.

The most northern nursery in Canada.

## ALBERTA FIELD FORCE.

SUPPLY OFFICE, EDMONTON,  
18th June, 1885.

## FROM THIS DATE

No orders for the requirements of the Force for supplies will be recognized unless the same are on printed forms and signed by the Transport and Supply Officer.

H. HAMILTON,

Capt., S. & T. Officer.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having had the honor to be your first choice as representative of this district in the North-West council, I now offer myself for re-election. What my course has been you know, and should you approve of it so far as to elect me again you may depend that it will not be altered. My voice and vote will always be found on the side of the North-West settler no matter who or what may oppose. In the passage of ordinances and the distribution of funds the interests of this district will receive my fullest and most careful attention.

Believing that the people of the North-West have the same rights as Canadians elsewhere in Canada, for the full exercise of which they are now fitted by numbers and intelligence—and believing further that the exercise of these rights is necessary to the proper development of the country—I shall press: For such changes in the North-West council as shall make every member directly responsible to the people—and to them alone—as is the case in the legislative assemblies of the provinces; For the extension of the powers of the council to the limits allowed the legislatures of the provinces; For a revenue from the federal treasury on the same terms and of the same proportionate amount as is allowed the several provinces; and For representation of the people of the territories in the federal parliament as is allowed the people of the provinces.

Until the territories have been accorded parliamentary representation, I consider it an important part of the duty of the council to publicly represent the views of the people on such matters as immediately concern their interests, but at present are under the sole control of the federal government.

Of these matters the most important I believe to be: The settlement upon equitable and liberal terms of the claims of all parties who have taken up land in any district before the establishment of a land office, and also of the claims of half-breeds entitled to consideration according to the terms granted the half-breeds of Manitoba; The survey of the leading trails as permanent highways, and especially the survey and improvement of the Bow river trail throughout its entire length; The holding of colonization land, timber and mineral speculators to their agreements with the government, or the cancellation of those agreements by the government; The abolition of the dues on settlers' wood and hay, at least in this district; The alteration of the system of reserving alternate sections throughout the country for sale, to a system of reserving alternate quarter sections to be sold as pre-emption to the settlers on the adjoining homestead quarter sections; The opening of a railway outlet by way of Hudson's Bay; and the enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law throughout the territories until a majority of the people have declared against it by a direct vote.

Yours,

FRANK OLIVER.

## TO THE ELECTORS OF EDMONTON DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

Having been personally asked by a large number of the electors of this district, and requested also by a requisition signed by a great many of the leading electors of St. Albert, Ft. Saskatchewan and Edmonton, to stand as a candidate for the membership of the North West council, I have after due consideration decided to do so.

My views upon the public questions of the day are tolerably well known to most of you. As a property holder of some extent, and having all my interests in this district, I may I think lay claim to having an interest in the development and well-governing of the North West, and shall if elected use all my power to obtain such legislation as will assist to develop our resources in every shape and form.

Believing that the best interests of the North West cannot be served (at the present time) by factious opposition and senseless agitation against whatever government may be in power, I shall always oppose any such course, but at the same time will always stand up for the rights of the settlers and endeavor to secure the privileges which this country is entitled to.

During the past few years the population and resources of the territories have increased so rapidly that the form of government and mode of administering the public affairs which was quite adequate and satisfactory when the country was thinly settled and had no important interests at stake is at the present time not only inadequate but unsatisfactory and unjust. We are taxed both directly and indirectly by the federal government, and pay more taxes per head than the people of the provinces, while we have no voice or say as to the levying of these taxes, no representation at the source where these taxes are imposed—in fact we have no form of responsible government for the territories. Believing this condition of affairs to be unjust, it will be my aim to direct all the power the council possesses to bring the question before the federal government with the view of being accorded representation in the house of commons.

As at present constituted the council possesses very limited legislative power, which should be enlarged and extended so as to give it the same powers and functions as a province, and more particularly to give it the control of all monies in its treasury, and to conduct all local affairs upon the system of responsible government.

Believing that it is upon the agricultural and mining industries that we must to a great extent depend for the present and future prosperity of the North West, it will always be my first aim to secure and assist such legislation as will benefit and help the farmers, encourage immigration, protect and develop the mining interest.

I consider the half-breeds of the country are entitled to the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba, and therefore I will support as far as possible any effort made to secure that which they have a right to look for.

If elected I shall serve the people of this district to the best of my ability, without fear or favor, and without respect to party, class or locality.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

H. C. WILSON.

## SEEDS.

Agricultural, Garden and Flower seeds. Clover, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass seeds.

Carefully selected Seed Grains.

Tree seeds.

Our illustrated catalogue and wholesale price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,

473, Main street,

Winnipeg.

Address, P. O. Box 484.

## ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

Making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.